IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A structure comprising a substrate bearing, on at least part of its surface, an antisoiling layer having a photocatalytic property, based on titanium dioxide (TiO₂) at least partly crystallized in its anatase form, characterized in that wherein it includes, immediately beneath at least one TiO₂ layer, an underlayer (UL) having a crystallographic structure that has assisted in the crystallization, by heteroepitaxial growth in the anatase form, of the TiO₂-based upper layer, the photocatalytic property having been acquired without any heating step.

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that wherein the underlayer (UL) is based on a compound crystallized in a cubic or tetragonal system and having a lattice cell dimension equal to that of TiO_2 crystallized in anatase form to within \pm 8%, especially to within \pm 6%.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in either of claims 1 and 2, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the underlayer (UL) consists of ATiO₃, A denoting barium or strontium.

Claim 4 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the underlayer (UL) has a thickness of between 10 and 100 nm.

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Claim 5 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the substrate consists of a sheet, whether plane or with curved faces, of monolithic or laminated glass, glass-ceramic or a hard thermoplastic, such as polycarbonate, or else consists of glass or glass-ceramic fibers, said sheets or said fibers having, where appropriate, received at least one other functional layer before application of the underlayer (UL).

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in claim 5, in which wherein the substrate is made of glass or glass-ceramic, characterized in that wherein at least one functional layer subjacent to the underlayer (UL) is a layer forming a barrier to the migration of alkali metals from the glass or glass-ceramic.

Claim 7 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in either of claims 5 and 6, characterized in that claim 5, wherein at least one functional layer subjacent to the underlayer (UL) is a layer having an optical functionality, a thermal control layer or a conducting layer.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 5 to 7, in which claim 5, wherein the substrate is made of glass or glass-ceramic, characterized in that wherein the substrate has received a layer acting as a barrier to the migration of alkali metals from the glass or glass-ceramic, followed by a monolayer, bilayer or trilayer having an optical functionality.

Claim 9 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the TiO₂ base layer consists of TiO₂ alone or of TiO₂

doped with at least one dopant chosen in particular from: selected from the group consisting of N; pentavalent cations such as Nb, Ta and V; Fe; and Zr.

Claim 10 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the TiO₂ layer has been deposited at room temperature by vacuum sputtering, where appropriate magnetron and/or ion-beam sputtering.

Claim 11 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the underlayer (UL) has been deposited at room temperature by vacuum sputtering, where appropriate magnetron and/or ion-beam sputtering.

Claim 12 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 3 to 8, eharacterized in that claim 3, wherein ATiO₃ has been deposited at room temperature by vacuum sputtering, where appropriate magnetron and/or ion-beam sputtering, using ceramic targets ehosen from selected from the group consisting of ATiO₃, ATiO_{3-x}, where in $0 < x \le 3$, and ATi,

the supply being a radiofrequency supply and the atmosphere in the sputtering chamber containing only argon when ATiO₃ is used as target, the supply being a DC or AC supply and the reactive atmosphere in the sputtering chamber containing oxygen and argon when ATi or ATiO_{3-x} is used as target,

the TiO₂ layer having been deposited in a following step in the same sputtering chamber.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): The structure as claimed in one of claims 1-to 12, characterized in that claim 1, wherein the TiO₂ layer is coated with at least one overlayer of a material that does not disturb the antisoiling function of the TiO₂ layer, such as SiO₂.

Claim 14 (Original): The application of ATiO₃ to the formation of a layer for assisting in the crystallization, in the anatase form by heteroepitaxial growth, of an optionally doped ATiO₂-based upper layer, A denoting barium or strontium.

Claim 15 (Currently Amended): A process for producing a structure as defined in one of claims 1 to 13, characterized in that claim 1, wherein an ATiO₃ underlayer, A denoting barium or strontium, is deposited on a substrate made of glass or glass-ceramic or hard polycarbonate-type plastic, of the sheet type, or on glass or glass-ceramic fibers, followed by an optionally doped TiO₂ layer, at least one overlayer of a material not disturbing the antisoiling function of the TiO₂ layer then possibly being deposited where appropriate on this TiO₂ layer.

Claim 16 (Currently Amended): The process as claimed in claim 15, eharacterized in that wherein the ATiO₃ underlayer (UL) and the TiO₂ layer are deposited in succession at room temperature by vacuum sputtering, where appropriate magnetron and/or ion-beam sputtering, in the same chamber, the targets used for depositing said underlayer ehosen from selected from the group consisting of ATiO₃, ATiO_{3-x}, wherein $0 < x \le 3$, and ATi, the supply being a radiofrequency supply and the atmosphere in the sputtering chamber containing only argon when ATiO₃ is used as target, the supply being a DC or AC supply and the reactive atmosphere in the sputtering chamber containing oxygen and argon when ATi or ATiO_{3-x} is used as target; and

the target used for depositing the TiO_2 being Ti or TiO_x , where 0 < x < 2.

Claim 17 (Currently Amended): The process as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that wherein no heat treatment step is carried out after the TiO₂ layer and, where appropriate, the overlayer(s) have been deposited.

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): The process as claimed in either of claims 15 and 16, in which claim 15, wherein the coating of a glass or glass-ceramic substrate is carried out, characterized in that wherein, before the underlayer (UL) has been applied, at least one layer forming a barrier to the migration of alkali metals present in the glass or glass-ceramic is deposited on the substrate, an annealing or toughening operation then possibly being carried out, after the TiO₂ layer and, where appropriate, the overlayer(s) have been deposited, at a temperature of between 250°C and 550°C, preferably between 350°C and 500°C in the annealing operation, and at a temperature of at least 600°C in the case of the toughening operation.

Claim 19 (Currently Amended): The process as claimed in one of claims 15 to 18, eharacterized in that, claim 15, wherein before the ATiO₃ underlayer (UL) has been applied, at least one functional layer chosen from selected from the group consisting of layers having an optical functionality, thermal control layers and conducting layers is deposited, said functional layers being advantageously deposited by vacuum sputtering, where appropriate magnetron and/or ion-beam sputtering.

Claim 20 (Currently Amended): Single A single or multiple glazing comprising, respectively, one or more than one structure as defined in one of claims 1 to 13, claim 1, both

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the TiO₂-based antisoiling layer and its associated underlayer (UL) being present on at least one of its external faces, the faces not having the TiO₂-based antisoiling layer and its associated underlayer possibly including at least one other functional layer.